

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

GRISHA DAVIDOV

Case No.

Plaintiff,

v.

FIRSTSOURCE ADVANTAGE, LLC

Defendant.

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

Introduction

1. Plaintiff, Grisha Davidov, brings this action against FIRSTSOURCE ADVANTAGE, LLC for violations of the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1692, *et seq* (“FDCPA”). The FDCPA prohibits debt collectors from engaging in abusive, deceptive and unfair collection practices while attempting to collect on debts.

Parties

2. Plaintiff is a citizen of the State of New York who reside within this District.
3. Plaintiff is a consumer as that term is defined by Section 1692(a)(3) of the FDCPA, in that the alleged debt that Defendant sought to collect from Plaintiff is a consumer debt.
4. Upon information and belief, Defendant's principal place of business is located in Amherst, NY.
5. Defendant is regularly engaged, for profit, in the collection of debts allegedly owed by consumers.
6. Defendant is a “debt collector” as that term is defined by the FDCPA, 15 U.S.C. § 1692(a)(6).

Jurisdiction and Venue

7. This Court has federal question jurisdiction under 15 U.S.C. § 1692k(d) and 28 U.S.C. § 1331.
8. Venue is proper in this district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b), as the acts and transactions that give rise to this action occurred, in substantial part, in this district.

Allegations Particular to Grisha Davidov

9. Upon information and belief, on a date better known by Defendant, Defendant began to attempt to collect an alleged consumer debt from the Plaintiff.
10. On or about September 23rd, 2016 Defendant sent Plaintiff Davidov a collection letter.
11. The said September 23rd, 2016 collection letter stated an “**ACCOUNT BALANCE**” of \$3,544.87.
12. The said letter was sent in an effort to collect on a defaulted consumer debt and, upon affirmation and belief, was Defendant’s initial communication with the Plaintiff.
13. The said collection letter was confusing to the Plaintiff and is likely to be misconstrued by the “least sophisticated consumer” since it is open to more than one reasonable interpretation, at least one of which is inaccurate. The Second Circuit stated in Avila v. Riexinger & Assocs., LLC, 817 F.3d 72, 74 (2d Cir. 2016)

“The question presented is whether a collection notice that states a consumer's "current balance," but does not disclose that the balance may increase due to interest and fees, complies with this provision. We hold that Section 1692e requires debt collectors, when they notify consumers of their account balance, to disclose that the balance may increase due to interest and fees.”

14. The holding of the Second Circuit is that Section 1692e of the FDCPA requires every debt collector in every collection letter “to disclose that the balance may increase due to interest and fees”.

15. However if the “**ACCOUNT BALANCE**” will never increase and the holder of the debt will always accept payment of the amount set forth in full satisfaction of the debt then the Second Circuit alternatively stated:

“We hold that a debt collector will not be subject to liability under Section 1692e for failing to disclose that the consumer's balance may increase due to interest and fees if the collection notice *either* accurately informs the consumer that the amount of the debt stated in the letter will increase over time, *or* clearly states that the holder of the debt will accept payment of the amount set forth in full satisfaction of the debt.” *Id.* at 817.

The Second Circuit in Avila did not “hold that a debt collector must use any particular disclaimer” *Id.*

16. However the Second Circuit did address all the possible scenarios: 1) If the “current balance” could increase over time, then the collection notice must disclose that the “balance might increase due to interest and fees”. *Id.* 2) If the “current balance” is currently increasing, then the collection notice must disclose that the amount of the debt stated, “in the letter will increase over time”. *Id.* 3) If the “current balance” will never increase and the debt collector is always willing to accept this "specified amount" in "full satisfaction" of the debt, then the debt collector must state so clearly. However, if a debt collector is willing to accept a “specified amount” in full satisfaction of the debt only if payment is made by a specific date, then the debt collector must simplify the consumer's understanding by so stating, while advising that the amount due could increase by the accrual of additional interest or fees if payment is not received by that date.
17. In this case, the “**ACCOUNT BALANCE**” was increasing due to interest per the creditor’s contract. Nevertheless, the collection notice did not disclose that the amount of the debt stated in the letter “could” or “will” increase over time.
18. The Plaintiff, as well as the “least sophisticated consumer” was unsure as to whether or not the said account was accruing interest.
19. The said letter fails to include the safe harbor language set out by the Second Circuit.

20. The “**ACCOUNT BALANCE**” in this case was for an amount that included original principal, fees, and contractual interest.
21. The Plaintiff was left uncertain as to whether the “**ACCOUNT BALANCE**” was accruing interest as there was no disclosure that indicated otherwise.
22. The Plaintiff was left unsure whether the “**ACCOUNT BALANCE**” would accrue any type of fees, costs and/or disbursements as there was no disclosure that indicated otherwise.
23. A reasonable consumer could read the notices and be misled into believing that he or she could pay the debt in full by paying the amount listed on the notice.
24. In fact, however, since contractual interest is automatically accruing daily, and since there are undisclosed legal fees that will accrue, a consumer who pays the “**ACCOUNT BALANCE**” stated on the notices will be unaware as to whether or not the debt has been paid in full.
25. The debt collector could still seek the automatically accrued contractual interest that accumulated after the notices were sent but before the balance was paid, or sell the consumer’s debt to a third party, which itself could seek the interest and fees from the consumer.
26. A letter that states “**ACCOUNT BALANCE**” without notice that the amount is already increasing due to automatically accruing contractual interest or other charges, would mislead the unsophisticated consumer into believing that payment of the amount stated will clear his or her account.
27. The FDCPA requires debt collectors, when notifying consumers of their account balance, to disclose that the balance may increase due to interest and fees; failure to include such disclosures would harm consumers such as the Plaintiff who may hold the reasonable but mistaken belief, that timely payment will satisfy their debts and it would abrogate the Congressional purpose of full and fair disclosure to consumers that is embodied in Section 1692e.
28. The amount of the contractual interest, automatically increases each day that the defaulted debt remains unpaid due to the automatically accrued interest.

29. Collection notices that state only the “**ACCOUNT BALANCE**” but fail to disclose that the balance might increase due to interest and fees, are “misleading” within the meaning of Section 1692e.
30. To the extent that the Creditor or the Defendant intended to waive the automatically accrued and accruing interest, it was required to disclose that in the most conspicuous of terms.
31. If the “**ACCOUNT BALANCE**,” will never increase and the debt collector is always willing to accept this "specified amount" in "full satisfaction" of the debt, then the debt collector must clearly state that the holder of the debt will always accept payment of the amount set forth in “full satisfaction” of the debt.
32. Defendant was required to include a disclosure that the automatically accrued interest was accruing, or in the alternative, Defendant was required to disclose that the creditor has made an intentional decision to waive the automatically accruing interest and that Defendant will always accept this “specified amount” in “full satisfaction” of the debt; yet Defendant failed to make any such disclosures, violating Section 1692e of the FDCPA.
33. If interest was waived, the letter would need to contain that disclosure and clearly state that no interest is accruing on this account in order to provide full and fair disclosure to consumers of the actual balance as is embodied in Section 1692e.
34. The Second Circuit adopted a safe harbor disclaimer stating “that requiring such disclosure best achieves the Congressional purpose of full and fair disclosure to consumers that is embodied in Section 1692e. It also protects consumers such as the Plaintiff, who may hold the reasonable but mistaken belief that timely payment will satisfy their debts.” Avila v. Riexinger & Assocs., LLC, 817 F.3d 72, 76 (2d Cir. 2016)
35. Because the statement of the “**ACCOUNT BALANCE**” that included original principal, fees, and contractual interest, without notice that the accruing interest was expressly waived can mislead the least sophisticated consumer into believing that payment of the amount stated will clear her account, the FDCPA requires debt collectors, when they notify consumers of their account balance, to expressly disclose that the amount of the debt stated in the letter will increase over time, *or* clearly state that the holder of the debt

will always accept payment of the amount set forth in full satisfaction of the debt. Id. at 817.

36. Requiring such disclosure best achieves the Congressional purpose of full and fair disclosure to consumers that is embodied in Section 1692e. It also protects consumers such as the Plaintiff, who may hold the reasonable, but mistaken belief that timely payment will satisfy their debts and it protects them from other debt collectors seeking further interest on this debt in the future.
37. According to the Second Circuit's finding that the "Amount Due" must contain a full and fair disclosure, if a credit card account was being charged interest, pursuant to a contract and the interest was intended to be waived, disclosure of such a waiver is necessary or the consumer would not know what the balance is. "[i]n fact, however, if interest is accruing daily, [or was not expressly waived] a consumer who pays the 'current balance' stated on the notice will not know whether the debt has been paid in full. The debt collector could still seek the [accruing or un-waived] interest and fees that accumulated after the notice was sent but before the balance was paid, or sell the consumer's debt to a third party, which itself could seek the interest and fees from the consumer." Avila v. Riexinger & Assocs., LLC, 817 F.3d 72, 76 (2d Cir. 2016)
38. The 8th Circuit in Haney v. Portfolio Recovery Assocs., No. 15-1932, 2016 U.S. App. LEXIS 17287 (8th Cir. Sep. 21, 2016) clearly explains that merely not including interest in post charge off statements is not express waiver of interest, and the debt collector or creditor can seek the interest in the future.
39. In fact, in this case the Plaintiff is still not sure whether there was any intent to waive the interest. There was definitely no express waiver and disclosure of waiver is mandatory if interest was originally accruing per the contract. The consumers could not know what the real balance is.
40. The intent to waive a contractual right must be unmistakably manifested and may not be inferred from doubtful or equivocal acts. Navillus Tile, Inc. v. Turner Const. Co., 2 A.D. 3d 209, 770 N.Y.S.2d 3 (1st Dep't 2003). A waiver of a contract right does not occur by negligence, oversight or thoughtlessness and cannot be inferred from mere silence. Acumen Re Management Corp. v. General Sec. Nat. Ins. Co., 2012 WL 3890128, at *6

(S.D. N.Y. 2012), reconsideration denied, motion to certify appeal granted, 2012 WL 6053936 (S.D. N.Y. 2012).

41. The 8th Circuit Court of Appeals found that the fact that the debt was charged off and that the creditor or debt buyer did not charge statutory or prejudgment interest in its statements post charge off does not constitute an express waiver and statutory or prejudgment interest is still continuing to accrue and may be charged at a future time.
42. According to the Second Circuit in *Avila*, any debt that was accruing interest and fees would need full and complete disclosure which would either clearly state that the balance “may” or “will” increase over time or clearly state that the debt is “static” and holder of the debt will always accept payment of the amount set forth in “full satisfaction” of the debt.¹
43. Failure to disclose such a waiver of the automatically accruing interest is in of itself deceptive and “misleading” within the meaning of Section 1692e since Courts have held that even if the right to collect interest was waived by the creditor, debt collectors could still charge interest and they would not violate the FDCPA for charging interest if the original credit card agreement permitted the charging of interest on late payments.²
44. The Defendant knew that the balance would increase due to interest, fees and/or disbursements.

¹ *Haney v. Portfolio Recovery Assocs.*, No. 15-1932, 2016 U.S. App. LEXIS 17287 (8th Cir. Sep. 21, 2016). (“Nothing inherent in the process of charging off a debt precludes a claim for statutory interest, and [the states] prejudgment interest statute does not expressly preclude statutory prejudgment interest following a waiver of contractual interest...[The debtor] received monthly periodic statements from the original creditors prior to charge-off, and at least as to the *Wal-Mart* account, the charge-off statement itself is attached to the pleadings. [The debtor] received a demand for payment of his accounts when due. We conclude any demand requirement that exists as a precondition to the accrual of statutory prejudgment interest was satisfied by the original creditors’ demands upon [the debtor].”)

² *Rice v. Resurgent Capital Servs., L.P.*, No. 15 CV 6319 (KAM)(CLP), 2017 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 20932, at *19-20 (E.D.N.Y. Feb. 13, 2017). (“[C]ourts in other districts have held that even if the right to collect interest was waived by the creditor, debt collectors do not violate Section 1692(f)(1) if the original credit card agreement permitted the charging of interest on late payments.”), *Simkus v. Cavalry Portfolio Servs., LLC*, 12 F. Supp. 3d 1103, 1110 (N.D. Ill. 2014). (granting summary judgment on the Section 1692(f)(1) claim and holding that, “even if *BOA* waived its right to collect [*20] interest, Defendants cannot have violated 1692f(1) if the original agreement between *Mr. Simkus* and *BOA* allowed for charging interest on late payments”), *Wilder v. J.C. Christensen & Assocs., Inc.*, No. 16 CV 1979, 2016 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 168440, 2016 WL 7104283, at *7 (N.D. Ill. Dec. 6, 2016). (granting the motion to dismiss and holding that, “Plaintiff’s allegation that Defendant engaged in ‘unfair’ or ‘unconscionable’ conduct by claiming that interest ‘may’ be added to Plaintiff’s account is not a violation of Section 1692f(1) even if she could demonstrate that *Credit One* waived its contractual right”). See also *Terech v. First Resolution Mgmt. Corp.*, 854 F. Supp. 2d 537, 544 (N.D. Ill. 2012). (granting the motion to dismiss the 1692(f)(1) claim and holding that, “[t]he Court agrees that § 1692f(1) appears to be directed at debt collectors who charge fees not contemplated by the original agreement, not debt collectors who seek to charge fees contemplated by the agreement but arguably waived thereafter.”)

45. Since the “**ACCOUNT BALANCE**” is for an amount that includes original principal, fees, and contractual interest, the collection notice must accurately inform the consumer that interest is accruing daily or that interest has stopped accruing. “Applying these principles, we hold that Plaintiffs have stated a claim that the collection notices at issue here are misleading within the meaning of Section 1692e... a consumer who pays the “current balance” stated on the notice will not know whether the debt has been paid in full.”³
46. The “**ACCOUNT BALANCE**” is for an amount that includes original principal, fees, and contractual interest. If interest was waived or stopped accruing the collection notice must disclose that the debt is “static” and that the holder of the debt would accept payment of the amount set forth in full satisfaction of the debt. McNamee v. Debski & Assocs., P.A., No. 8:16-cv-2272-T-33TBM, 2016 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 131912, at *8-9 (M.D. Fla. Sep. 27, 2016). (“The letters did not inform [the debtor] that *Capital One* had instructed [the debt collector] to cease collecting[] interest... i.e., that *Capital One* was willing to accept \$3,129.05 in full satisfaction of the debt. Because the letters did not “clearly state[] that the holder of the debt [would] accept payment of the amount set forth in full satisfaction of the debt . . .,” *Avila*, 817 F.3d at 77, [the debtors] Complaint plausibly states a claim to relief under the FDCPA.”) (citations omitted)
47. Since interest was accruing per the creditors contract the collection notice must inform the consumer that the amount of the debt stated in the letter will increase over time.
48. Collection letters failing to reference the accrual of interest or waiver of interest are subject to two different interpretations as to the accumulation of interest, rendering them deceptive under § 1692e(10).
49. “None of the letters provided further detail regarding when or how the balance had been calculated, whether it included interest, or whether interest continued to accrue. The court finds that the “least sophisticated consumer” could have read these letters in at least two different ways. *On one hand*, an unsophisticated consumer could reasonably conclude that the balance was a fixed amount that would not be subject to further interest, late fees, or other charges. *On the other*, an unsophisticated consumer could just as reasonably determine that the balance would continue to grow over time as interest accrued. *One of those meanings would necessarily be inaccurate*. Therefore, the court finds that

³ *Avila v. Riexinger & Assocs., LLC*, Nos. 15-1584(L), 15-1597(Con), 2016 U.S. App. LEXIS 5327, at *10-11 (2d Cir. Mar. 22, 2016)

Defendants' letters were deceptive as a matter of law. Courts in other districts have reached the same conclusion on similar facts. The court grants Ms. Snyder's motion for summary judgment on this issue." *Snyder v. Gordon*, No. C11-1379 RAJ, 2012 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 120659, at *8-9 (W.D. Wash. Aug. 24, 2012), *Avila v. Riexinger & Assocs., LLC*, 817 F.3d 72, 75 (2d Cir. 2016), (“[I]n considering whether a collection notice violates Section 1692e, we apply the "least sophisticated consumer" standard...**Under this standard, a collection notice is misleading if it is "open to more than one reasonable interpretation, at least one of which is inaccurate."**”)

50. “The Court therefore finds that [the debt collectors] letters to [the debtor] are subject to two different interpretations as to the accumulation of interest, rendering them deceptive under § 1692e(10) ... The logic [applies] to stated outstanding debt and the need for consumers to be aware that this debt may be dynamic or static. They are concerned with a consumer's inability to discern whether an amount owed may grow with time, regardless of whether offers to settle are on the table or not. As [plaintiff] states, this information is relevant in a consumer's payment calculus, especially when some debts must be paid at the expense of others. And, of course, the existence of settlement offers would be entirely irrelevant to these considerations for the many consumers who are unable to take advantage of them...Plaintiff's claim is not that the stated balance was not itemized, but that it was unclear whether it was subject to future interest.” *Michalek v. ARS Nat'l Sys.*, No. 3:11-CV-1374, 2011 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 142976, at *16-17 (M.D. Pa. Dec. 13, 2011)
51. The Plaintiff and the least sophisticated consumer could conclude from the said collection letter, that the “**ACCOUNT BALANCE**” is static and that his or her payment of the amount due would satisfy the debt irrespective of when payment was remitted. However, absent a disclosure by the holder of the debt that clearly stated that the holder of the debt would accept payment of the amount set forth in “full satisfaction” of the debt then even if the debtor pays the “**ACCOUNT BALANCE**” the Defendant and or the creditor *could* still seek the automatic interest that accumulated after the breach of contract, or sell the consumer's debt to a third party, which itself could seek the automatic interest and from the consumer. (Avila, at *10-11.)
52. A waiver of interest, even when made explicitly, has not prevented debt collection agencies from continuing to illegally charge the waived interest. At the bare minimum a debt collection agency must clearly convey, even to the least sophisticated consumer that it intends to waive the automatically accruing interest, or clearly state that the holder of

the debt would always accept payment of the amount set forth in “full satisfaction” of the debt.

53. Any debtor, who goes ahead and pays the “**ACCOUNT BALANCE**” as stated in the Defendant’s letter, will be left unsure as to whether or not the debt has been paid in full, as the Defendant could always attempt to collect on any interest and fees that may have accumulated after the Defendant’s letter was sent, but before the balance due was paid.
54. Section 1692e of the FDCPA prohibits a debt collector from using any false, or any deceptive or misleading representation or means in connection with the collection of a debt, including the false representation of the character, amount or legal status of any debt, see, 15 U.S.C. § 1692e(2)(A) and § 1692e(10).
55. The statement in the said letter is false and misleading, in violation of 15 U.S.C. §§ 1692e, 1692e(2), and 1692e(10).
56. Upon information and belief, such actions are part of a scheme or business of the Defendant when attempting to collect alleged debts from consumers in the State of New York.
57. Upon information and belief, the Defendant’s collection letter, such as the said September 23rd, 2016 collection letter, number in at least the hundreds.
58. Plaintiff suffered injury in fact by being subjected to unfair and abusive practices of the Defendant.
59. Plaintiff suffered actual harm by being the target of the Defendant’s misleading debt collection communication.
60. Defendant violated the Plaintiff’s right not to be the target of misleading debt collection communications.
61. Defendant violated the Plaintiff’s right to a truthful and fair debt collection process.
62. Defendant used materially false, deceptive, misleading representations and means in its attempted collection of Plaintiff’s alleged debt.

63. Defendant's communications were designed to cause debtors to suffer a harmful disadvantage in charting a course of action in response to the Defendant's collection efforts.
64. The FDCPA ensures that consumers are fully and truthfully apprised of the facts and of their rights, the act enables them to understand, make informed decisions about, and participate fully and meaningfully in the debt collection process. The purpose of the FDCPA is to provide information that helps consumers to choose intelligently. The Defendant's false representations misled the Plaintiff in a manner that deprived them of their right to enjoy these benefits, these materially misleading statements trigger liability under section 1692e of the Act.
65. These deceptive communications additionally violated the FDCPA since they frustrate the consumers' ability to intelligently choose his or her response.
66. Plaintiff seeks to end these violations of the FDCPA. Plaintiff has suffered damages including but not limited to, fear, stress, mental anguish, emotional stress and acute embarrassment. Plaintiff and putative class members are entitled to preliminary and permanent injunctive relief, including, declaratory relief, and damages.

CLASS ALLEGATIONS

67. This action is brought as a class action. Plaintiff brings this action on behalf of herself and on behalf of all other persons similarly situated pursuant to Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.
68. The identities of all class members are readily ascertainable from the records FIRSTSOURCE ADVANTAGE, LLC and those business and governmental entities on whose behalf it attempts to collect debts.
69. Excluded from the Plaintiff's class is the Defendant and all officers, members, partners, managers, directors, and employees of FIRSTSOURCE ADVANTAGE, LLC and all of their respective immediate families, and legal counsel for all parties to this action and all members of their immediate families.
70. There are questions of law and fact common to the Plaintiff's Class, which common issues predominate over any issues involving only individual class members. The

principal issues are whether the Defendant's communications with the Plaintiff, such as the above stated claims, violate provisions of the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act.

71. The Plaintiff's claims are typical of the class members, as all are based upon the same facts and legal theories.
72. The Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the Plaintiff's Class defined in this complaint. The Plaintiff has retained counsel with experience in handling consumer lawsuits, complex legal issues, and class actions, and neither the Plaintiff nor their attorneys have any interests, which might cause them not to vigorously pursue this action.
73. This action has been brought, and may properly be maintained, as a class action pursuant to the provisions of Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure because there is a well-defined community interest in the litigation:
 - (a) **Numerosity:** The Plaintiff is informed and believes, and on that basis allege, that the Plaintiff's Class defined above is so numerous that joinder of all members would be impractical.
 - (b) **Common Questions Predominate:** Common questions of law and fact exist as to all members of the Plaintiff's Class and those questions predominate over any questions or issues involving only individual class members. The principal issues are whether the Defendant's communications with the Plaintiff, such as the above stated claims, violate provisions of the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act.
 - (c) **Typicality:** The Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the class members. Plaintiff and all members of the Plaintiff's Class defined in this complaint have claims arising out of the Defendant's common uniform course of conduct complained of herein.
 - (d) **Adequacy:** The Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the class members insofar as Plaintiff has no interests that are adverse to the absent class members. The Plaintiff is committed to vigorously litigating this matter. Plaintiff has also retained counsel experienced in handling consumer lawsuits, complex legal issues, and class actions. Neither the Plaintiff nor their counsel

have any interests, which might cause them not to vigorously pursue the instant class action lawsuit.

(e) **Superiority:** A class action is superior to the other available means for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy because individual joinder of all members would be impracticable. Class action treatment will permit a large number of similarly situated persons to prosecute their common claims in a single forum efficiently and without unnecessary duplication of effort and expense that individual actions would engender. Certification of a class under Rule 23(b)(1)(A) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure is appropriate because adjudications with respect to individual members create a risk of inconsistent or varying adjudications which could establish incompatible standards of conduct for Defendant who, on information and belief, collects debts throughout the United States of America.

74. Certification of a class under Rule 23(b)(2) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure is also appropriate in that a determination that the above stated claims, violate provisions of the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act, and is tantamount to declaratory relief and any monetary relief under the FDCPA would be merely incidental to that determination.
75. Certification of a class under Rule 23(b)(3) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure is also appropriate in that the questions of law and fact common to members of the Plaintiff's Class predominate over any questions affecting an individual member, and a class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of the controversy.
76. Further, Defendant has acted, or failed to act, on grounds generally applicable to the Rule (b)(1)(A) and (b)(2) Class, thereby making appropriate final injunctive relief with respect to the Class as a whole.
77. Depending on the outcome of further investigation and discovery, Plaintiff may, at the time of class certification motion, seek to certify one or more classes only as to particular issues pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(c)(4).

AS AND FOR A FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

Violations of the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act brought by Plaintiff on behalf of herself and the members of a class, as against the Defendant.

78. Plaintiff Davidov repeats, reiterates, and incorporates the allegations contained in paragraphs numbered one (1) through seventy (70) herein with the same force and effect as if the same were set forth at length herein.
79. This cause of action is brought on behalf of Plaintiff Davidov and the members of a class.
80. The class involves all individuals whom Defendant's records reflect resided in the State of New York and who were sent a collection letter in substantially the same form letter as the letter sent to the Plaintiff Davidov on or about September 23rd, 2016; and (a) the collection letter was sent to a consumer seeking payment of a personal debt; and (b) the collection letter was not returned by the postal service as undelivered; and (c) the Plaintiff Davidov asserts that the letter contained violations of 15 U.S.C. §§ 1692e, 1692e(2)(A) and 1692e(10) of the FDCPA for the use of any false representation or deceptive means to collect or attempt to collect any debt and for misrepresenting the amount of the debt owed by the Plaintiff.

Violations of the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act

81. The Defendant's actions as set forth above in the within complaint violates the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act.
82. Because the Defendant violated the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act, the Plaintiff and the members of the class are entitled to damages in accordance with the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, respectfully requests preliminary and permanent injunctive relief, and that this Court enter judgment in Plaintiff's favor and against the Defendant and award damages as follows:

- . (a) Statutory damages provided under the FDCPA, 15 U.S.C. § 1692(k);

- . (b) Attorney fees, litigation expenses and costs incurred in bringing this action; and
- . (c) Any other relief that this Court deems appropriate and just under the circumstances.

Date: Brooklyn, New York
May 08, 2017

/s/ Daniel Cohen
Daniel Cohen, Esq. (DC7967)
Attorney for the Plaintiff
Daniel Cohen, PLLC
300 Cadman Plaza W, 12th floor
Brooklyn, New York 11201
E-mail: dan@dccohen.com
Office: (646) 645-8482
Fax: (347) 665-1545

Plaintiff requests trial by jury on all issues so triable.

/s/ Daniel Cohen

Daniel Cohen, Esq